The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

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RICHMOND:—Printed (on *TUESDAYS* and *FRIDAYS*) by SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Jun. near the *VENDUE-OFFICE* of *M. VANDEWALL*.

[*Four Dollars per Annum.*] FRIDAY, October 12, 1798. [*Ten Cents Single.*]

Oyster and Porter
HOUSE.

George Watson

KEEPS a house of the above description, near the Basin of the Canal in this City, for the Entertainment of such Gentlemen as may please to call on him.

Richmond, October 3.

FOR SALE
AT THE VENDUE-OFFICE,
German Oznaburgs,
Per Bale or Piece;
3d and 4th Proof
R U M.
M. Vandewall.

Richmond, Oct. 3, 1798. (6)

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber has opened his SCHOOL in the brick building next to the dwelling house of Meriwether Jones, Esq. where he is determined diligently to attend to the instruction of Youth, of both sexes, in the following branches of learning—viz. The *Latin* and *Greek* languages, the *English* language *Grammatically*, *History*, *Geography*, and the *use* of the *Globes*, *Reading*, *Writing*, *Arithmetic*, *Book Keeping*, *Surveying* and the various branches of *Mathematics*.

JAMES JOHNSTONE.

Richmond, 1st October, 1798.

HAMPDEN-SIDNEY
College.

THE TRUSTEES with pleasure inform the public, that the flourishing state of this Seminary, under the care of the Reverend ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, bids fair to answer the most sanguine expectation: notwithstanding the number of students has considerably increased, the College buildings, (which are in good repair) afford sufficient room, for the accommodation of a still greater number. The price of Board is Twenty Pounds a year, (exclusive of the vacations); Tuition Six Pounds, and Room Rent, Eighteen Shillings the year; the proportion for each session to be paid in advance. The fall session, which continues six months, commences the first day of November, and it is earnestly recommended, that students then regularly attend, as well on account of their own peculiar benefit, as for the more easy and advantageous arrangement of the classes.

Prince Edward County, Sept. 21, 1798.

RAN AWAY

FROM the Subscriber living in Cumberland county near Cartersville, on the night of the 9th of May last, a likely Mulatto Man, known by the name of

JIM STOVALL,

aged 45 years, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, tolerably well set, a full beard and bushy hair when combed; one of his legs much larger than the other at the ancle, a little above which place it is somewhat flattened and crooked, caused by losing some of the bones from it by a white swelling; this defect I make no doubt he will endeavor to conceal by wearing overalls or trowsers—He is a very handy fellow at most businesses, a rough carpenter and coarse shoemaker, he is loud and talkative, and very impertinent where he thinks he may take the liberty. The above described fellow I have reason to suppose was some time since in Richmond, where he will perhaps endeavor to make his escape by water. I therefore caution masters of vessels from employing or carrying him out of the state.——I will give a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS for securing him in any jail so that I get him again.

RICHARD JAMES.

September 17, 1798. 4w

Journals, Day-books and Ledgers,
May be had at S. Pleasants' Printing-Office.

STRACHAN & MAURY,
Of Spottsylvania County,
Have a large number of very thriving Grafted
Apple Trees,
For Sale, at Nine Pence each,
composed of the following kinds:

New town Pippin		Hereford Red streaks	
Rholl's Janetts		Ellis's Ditto	
Limbertwigs		Whitlock's Cheese Apple	
Pryor's Reds		Lewi's Ditto	
Glouester White Apple		Bell Apple	
Robinson Ditto		Herndon Ditto	
Smoothskin Leather coats		Vandivers	
Mylum's Pearmain		Queen Apple	Ripen early
Greenings		May Ditto	Ripen early
Hughes's Crabs		June Ditto	Ripen early
Lewis's Ditto		Spice Ditto	Ripen early

The most pointed attention paid to orders for trees, and great care used in preparing them for removal. Letters by post, or otherwise, to said *Strachan & Maury* addressed to the care of Mr. *Fontaine Maury*, of Fredericksburg, or Mr. *John Barrett*, of Richmond, will be properly attended to.

Said *Strachan & Maury* will deliver their trees on the following terms—Within 50 miles of the nursery, they will deliver 1000 or upwards, at a given time and place, at their nursery price; and at any distance between 50 and 100 miles, not less than 2000 on the same terms.

☞ Thomas Strachan is now at Mr. John Barrett's in this city, and will continue there till the 16th inst.

Richmond, Oct. 5, 1798. (3)

Doctor Philip Larus,
Surgeon & Dentist,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity, that he intends to remain at Capt. Richard Bowler's tavern for a few weeks, where he will be happy to wait on those who may need his services.

Oct. 7, 1798.

I shall attend at the Capitol in the City of Richmond, on SATURDAY the third day of November next, to receive
PROPOSALS
For furnishing at the place intended for the public Manufactory of Arms,
149,372 Feet of
Pine Timber, Plank & Scantling,
For the Houses necessary for those works;
And 35,119 Feet of
TIMBER, PLANK and SCANTLING (chiefly of white oak)
For the Machinery and its appendages, of the said Manufactory.

JOHN CLARKE.

Sept. 22d, 1798

LEATHER
FOR SALE.

The subscriber has a few Bundles of excellent Northward
Sole-Leather
for sale, either by the bundle or smaller quantity.

ALSO—Most kinds of other LEATHER, at his Currying shop, opposite Richard Bowler's tavern.

James Lownes.

Richmond, 1st 10th mo. 1798.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
LAWS
OF THE
United States,
From the commencement of the Federal Government to the end of the Second Session of Fourth Congress, with all the Treaties, and a Copious Index, (3 vols. 8vo. price 6 dollars.)

Just received
And for Sale at this Printing Office,
A FEW COPIES OF
Monroe's View
OF THE
Conduct of the Executive.

FROM THE GENIUS OF LIBERTY,

TO THE
FREE-HOLDERS
OF THE
DISTRICT OF
Culpeper, Fauquier and Stafford.

Fellow-Citizens,

Mr. NICHOLAS, your present Representative, has made me acquainted with his determination, to withdraw at the expiration of the term, for which he has been elected:—It is with respect and diffidence that I now offer you my services to succeed a Representative, in whom you have so justly confided, but at a period so critical and momentous, an additional Candidate by encreasing the objects of selection, will at least give greater scope to that free and decided development of political sentiment, which is now indispensable.

My life from youth upwards has been spent in public service—in Arms and in the Public Councils of the Union under appointments from this my native State, and your sister State of Maryland;—passing now its meridian, I look back and can recollect no change of political opinion, from the period when I first took up Arms in support of the REVOLT from Great-Britain—No relinquishment of those principles that gave Birth to, and grew out of the *Revolution of Seventy-Six*; and amidst that vicissitude of opinion that has arose from succeeding Revolutions and events, the operations of my mind have remained uniform.

I do not condemn those that pursuing the dictates of upright conscience have been involved in the temporary and sometimes irresistible currents of prejudice, to which all political constitutions will long remain liable—but I assert that close attention, constant reflection, some study and long experience, have offered no evidence to my mind, that mankind are incapable of *self-government*, and whenever I quit that darling idea, I hope to quit it with my life.

To explain fully my political sentiments, to free them from misrepresentations, would exceed the limits proper for this address:—Offering to represent you, it becomes my duty to make myself personally acquainted with you as far as circumstances will permit, to offer you my unequivocal opinion on those important public questions which you must soon decide, and to ask of you, yours in return:—For this purpose I shall attend your public meetings at your quarterly courts, when, I hope, the integrity of my views will meet your candor, indulgence and approbation.

J. F. MERCER.

October 3, 1798.

AT a very numerous meeting of the people of the county of Orange, state of Virginia, at their court house on the 24th of September, 1798, it being court day, convened in pursuance of notice to that effect, to take into consideration the alarming situation of the United States. James Barbour, jun. having reminded the meeting of the necessity of appointing a chairman and secretary, recommended Wm. Moore as a fit character for the former, and James Taylor, junior, for the latter. Upon which they were both unanimously elected: Whereupon the following address was presented, discussed, and agreed to by the meeting with only one dissenting voice, and by order of the meeting, a copy of it is to be furnished the representatives of this county for the state legislature, to be laid before that body.

To the General Assembly of the State of Virginia.

Moved by the strongest motives which interest the human mind, we can no longer refrain from an expression of those alarms, inspired by the political circumstances of America, which most men acknowledge, and all feel. Foreign peril and domestic usurpation propound to us these momentous questions.

Shall we act, or shall we perish?

Shall usurpation threaten us by war into its measures?

Is it necessary to submit to one of these evils as the only means of escaping the other?

A nation unable to distinguish between truth and pretext, may be seduced by the perplexity of politic expediency to conclude, that its choice is confined to a string of evils, and buoyed up by a delusive hope, that there is one of them out of which time will beget good, may sacrifice a portion of human rights, more likely to be long deplored than soon recovered. But a nation of capacious mind, disdaining to be the victim of craft, or the dupe of quibble, will make strong, unadulterated principle its fortress, out of which it will hunt fraud through every subterfuge, instead of opening for it a breach for qualifying principle with error.

It requires only to recite the leading features in the measures of the general government, to ascertain the motives which produced them, and the fatal tendency with which they are pregnant.

The debt contracted in defending ourselves against English oppression became a pretext for an artificial increase of public debt, through the instrumentality of the assumption law, and the means of invigorating an English influence. The taxes necessary to pay this debt, were used as the means of creating a labyrinth of financial prodigality, for partialities between geographical interests, and for pouring forth a swarm of officers patronized by power, and paid by the people, to corrupt and decry the principles of liberty—an impatience to bring the people, by weight of taxation, to abject submission, has begotten under various pretences, a succession of additional taxes, year after year, with a rapidity unexampled in the financial annals of mankind, exhibiting a disregard of the public right to understand the expenditure of the public money, as total as that shewn to the public feeling in the selection of modes for raising it, the most offensive and unpopular. The prospect of war used as a pretext, is a glossary exhibiting the signification of those previous measures. The ardor with which it has been seized to complete a system, has left nothing to be misunderstood. To use it as a means for raising a standing army, more likely to awe the people than face an enemy, and for establishing a navy, sonorous in number and names, and efficacious only in expense, was sufficient to excite suspicion of covert design. But to make an expected attack from abroad, the pretext for attacking the principles of liberty at home, has drawn aside the curtain and clearly illuminated all who are willing to see.

Revolving, fellow citizens, those alarming considerations in our minds and reflecting, that as it is at all times the unquestionable right, so on certain occasions it is the indispensable duty of the people, peaceably to assemble, consult and express their sentiments on the state of public affairs, and the conduct of public agents; and that the discharge of this duty is at present strongly urged by the critical circumstances of the United States; and by the pretexts drawn therefrom, as well for establishing arbitrary and unconstitutional precedents, as for inculcating a blind and servile confidence in every public department, and proceeding in exclusion of that vigilance and enquiry, which, among a well informed and well disposed people, are as friendly to good government as to the preservation of public liberty, we beg leave to represent as the opinion of this meeting.

That whilst the constituted authorities ought to be held to a reasonable responsibility for their respective proceedings, and the probable consequences thereof, a full reliance ought to be placed on the determination of the American people (disregarding all difference of opinion otherwise existing) to maintain the sovereignty and safety of their country against every foreign invader of either; and that all insinuations of a want of such determination, are as impolitic as they are unfounded.

This meeting hesitates not to declare, that it will be a deplorable infatuation to make a war, or the prospect of a war with France, the occasion of forming a political connection with the British monarchy; whether regard be had to its deep rooted enmity to republicanism, wherever it can be found, or to the awful crisis under which its destiny is labouring, or to the evident tendency of such a connection to plunge the United States into the vindictive and inveterate passions which are now raging between those rival powers, and thereby to create new obstacles to an early and separate accommodation between America and France; such as may be hoped from the interest which both parties have in hastening such an event.

Fellow citizens, we have seen with painful reflections the power over the sword and the purse, vested by the constitution in the legislature, and withheld from the executive, incautiously granted by the former and readily accepted by the latter, whereby the constitutional checks of the legislature on the executive, and the people on the legislature are impaired; and thus are the rights of the American people to be invaded by a transfer to the executive of the legislative right to incur public debt to a vast amount, and by undermining a prop of the state governments, by the selection of a volunteer militia modelled by party spirit, and officered by executive pleasure, by which the due proportion between those two departments is endangered, and that system of influence and patronage, so apt to overgrow in the progress of human affairs, & so baneful to the purity of republicanism, is unnecessarily fostered and extended.

But, fellow citizens, there are two laws which passed the last session of congress that infringe the constitution both in letter and substance, to which your particular attention is called. The laws alluded to are,

1st. "An act concerning aliens," which violates the constitution in the several articles thereof, which vest all legislative powers in the congress, all executive power in the president, and the judicial powers in the supreme & other courts of the United States; in as much as the said act confounds the three kinds of power in the hands of the president alone; & that it is a like violation of the several articles of the constitution which prohibit ex post facto laws, which provide guards against "unreasonable searches & seizures," & against the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, unless in cases of rebellion or invasion," which declare "that no person shall be deprived of his liberty and property without due process of law;" that in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witness against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence;" in as much as the said act arms the president with power to arrest persons & to banish them (perhaps from their families and property to the despotism from which they have escaped, into the asylum opened in this country for such persons) without any trial whatever, without evidence, without counsel, without a hearing, without ever assigning a reason for the information of the party or in responsibility to the public; And although the persons thus subjected to absolute will are aliens, not citizens; yet as alien friends residing within the jurisdiction of the United States and owing allegiance in that quality, they are as well as citizens under the protection both of the laws and Constitution of the United States, and of the Laws, Constitutions and Declarations of Rights of the individual States; and consequently the precedent may be considered as ready to be extended to the case of citizens whenever any particular description of them hereafter may become sufficiently obnoxious to those in power—The said act is likewise a violation of that part of the Constitution, which declares "that the migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808;" it being in substance the same thing whether the admission of such persons be prohibited or they be banished after admission: And the surprise justly excited by the violation of this part of the Constitution is the greater, as a particular jealousy appears to have been attached to it by the fifth article thereof, which renders it not even amendable like the other parts until the year 1808.

2dly. The act entitled "An Act in addition to the Act entitled "An Act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," is a violation of that part of the Constitution which declares "that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of Religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or *of the Press*: or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances;" inasmuch as the said act by prohibiting and punishing the printing, publishing, uttering or writing any thing whatever that may be construed to defame, or bring into disrepute, or excite the hatred of the people, against the President, the Congress or either houses thereof; into which may be construed any expression of censure issuing from the Press, or even found in the written correspondence of individuals, doth manifestly tend to stifle that freedom of opinion and of publication concerning the proceedings of those in public trust, which was clearly intended to be recognized and secured by the said article; a freedom which has ever been deemed essential both as a powerful and salutary check against public abuses, and as a means of promoting a proper remedy thereof; a freedom which has been fully enjoyed in this country under the guarantee of the state Constitutions and which has been claimed and exercised even in a country where the Executive is held to be sacred and the Legislature omnipotent with respect to all agents in the government who are responsible, as is happily the case with all public agents whatever in the United States. And although the said act hath not proceeded to violate other parts of the said article, yet those parts not being more sacred nor better guarded than the part violated, the others are all brought into jeopardy by the precedent established. These are not the only consequences which are to flow from the infusion of that act; for the said act by interfering with the freedom of the press in favour of persons in office, undermines that freedom of Election which is the basis of our government, and the bulwark of our other rights.

For if in favour of perſons actually in office the preſs is to be ſhut againſt every animadverſion on their conduct, and characters, which cannot be formally proven in a Court of Juſtice, whilſt it is open for all the cuſtomary lucubrations with the characters & pretenſions of other Candidates; if the dread of public proſecution is to paralize the efforts of the friends of the latter, whilſt the friends of the former are not ſubjected to a like danger, there is an end of all effectual reſponſibility in public Agents to their conſtituents, there is an end to that fair appeal to the choice of the People, which is to decide between rival claims to their confidence; there is an end of that free and equal conduct of elections which conſtitutes their value and can alone preſerve an attachment to them. And there is one great ſtep taken towards that independence and ſelf continuance in office againſt which the Conſtitution has ſo anxiouſly provided! Our alarms, Fellow Citizens, are greatly heightened when we reflect that the eſtabliſhment of thoſe arbitrary precedents are in the face of a Conſtitution, freſh from the ſovereignty of the People, and by men too choſen by the People to execute that Conſtitution, and when too no foreign invaſion exiſted or could be immediately apprehended, and that no rebellion or inſurrection or danger thereof could be pretended; when on the contrary the laws had their full & quiet operation, the great maſs of the people had every where given conſpicuous proofs of their alacrity in ſupporting the conſtitution and enforcing the laws. Theſe conſiderations we think ſhould inſpire every good citizen with deep affliction—as a ſtain on the American character and Republican cauſe; and moreover with the beſt founded alarm, as tending to break down the ramparts provided for limiting the powers of the Federal Government, for defending thoſe reſerved to the individual ſtates, and for ſecuring the rights unalienated by the People; and finally to diſorganize the whole ſyſtem of order and liberty eſtabliſhed by the conſtitution.

We cannot avoid taking notice of the ſolicitude which marks the meaſures of which we complain, to ſhield the members of the general government againſt the cenſure of the preſs, and the indifference which has been ſhown to daily publications, endeavouring to defame the people themſelves, and to bring into diſrepute the Conſtitution of the United States by calumniating the republican principles on which it is founded, and by extravagant praiſes on the ſuperior excellences of a foreign government, comprehending hereditary orders. We, Fellow-citizens, conceive it would be a criminal weakneſs, and falſe patriotiſm to be lulled into ſilent acquieſcence under the moſt alarming infractions of the great palladium of public liberty, by exertions drawn from exiſting emergences; it being undeniable that the Conſtitution has itſelf made ample proviſion for greater emergences than have happened, or are likely to happen, and it would be an unmerited reflection on it to alledge the contrary; it being well known, alſo that the times of danger and alarm have ever been the ſeaſons in which precedents enſnaring to the liberties of the people have taken their riſe, and conſequently it is the duty of the people during ſuch ſeaſons to combine with a becoming ardor in defence of their country, a ſteady regard to the ſafety of its free conſtitution; and it being certain that in proportion as the people can be rendered indifferent to encroachments on their rights as individuals, they muſt loſe the ſpirit and intereſt they ought to feel, in vindicating their rights and ſovereignty as a nation. We, Fellow-Citizens, in contemplating the black catalogue of public grievances, find ſome conſolation in a hope that the ſentiments expreſſed by this meeting are in harmony with thoſe entertained by their fellow-citizens in general, and that the diſpoſition to rally round the conſtitution with their voices united againſt every invaſion offer, will equal that honorable zeal, which they every where evince to fly with their arms to the ſtandard of their country the moment a foreign enemy may render it neceſſary. To your wiſdom, Repreſentatives of the People, we refer theſe obſervations, relying that you will take care of the Commonwealth, and pledging ourſelves to ſupport as far as we are able ſuch remedial meaſures as are firm and temperate, and which in your wiſdom you may adopt.

WILLIAM MOORE, Chairman.

Teſt,

JAMES TAYLOR, jun. Sec'ry.

To the Inhabitants of Louiſa County.

Gentlemen,

ON my return to this place on laſt Saturday evening, I received your very flattering letter, addreſſed to me as your Repreſentative in the Congreſs of the United States.

Eſtimating highly the opinions of my conſtituents, this teſtimony of their approbation of my political conduct by the inhabitants of the county of Louiſa, affords to me much pleaſure and will animate me to purſue with zeal thoſe principles, of which they approve, to which I have ever been devoted, and from which I will never depart.

Whenever attempts are made to violate the Conſtitution, which the people of the United States have choſen for their government, it becomes the duty of their Repreſentatives to oppoſe them with deciſion and firmneſs, becauſe they threaten the exiſtence of that liberty which the conſtitution was intended to guard, and ſubject that inſtrument, which ought to be ſacred, to the paſſions and prejudices of party, and to the deſigns of alpiring individuals.

Whatever laws veſt the executive with powers not granted to it by the conſtitution, give to that department an undue patronage, which by extending its influence, will leſſen the weight the people, through their immediate repreſentatives ought to have, and which will, ſooner or later, as has ever been the caſe, ſubvert the great principles on which all free governments are formed.

For theſe reaſons, and becauſe I was perſuaded, that neither exiſting circumſtances, nor the character of the American people, rendered them neceſſary, the law entitled "An act concerning aliens," and the law entitled "An act in addition to the act entitled "An act for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States," were moſt abhorrent to my mind, met with my decided oppoſition, and my feeble talents ſhall be exerted for their repeal.

Never will I, by my voice, ſanction an opinion, that my country, which has been conſidered as an aſylum to the patriotic and unfortunate, ſhall henceforth be viewed as a tabernacle, the doors of which are ſhut againſt the oppreſſed, and a ſtain fixed on the holy principles of our revolution, or that my fellow-citizens ſhall not freely expreſs their ſentiments on the acts of a government of their own, and the conduct of men whom they have honored with their confidence.

To many other laws, which in my judgment, unneceſſarily increaſe the expenditure of public money, accumulate the public debt, and provoke hoſtility, I was alſo oppoſed. They are now, however, the law of our country, and while it is our duty cheerfully to ſubmit to them, we may indulge the hope, that they will be repealed, ſhould future events point out the impropriety or inutility of them.

To do juſtice, to reward virtue, to pour the oil of comfort into the wounds of the unfortunate and patriotic, I have conſidered as ſacred duties, the diſcharge of which, adds dignity to our republic:—In advocating, therefore, the juſt claims of general Koſciuſko, who has *nobly* contended for liberty in this and his own country, while I performed a duty, moſt grateful to my own heart, I well knew, I ſhould meet with the approbation of my fellow-citizens, and of all, who admire the *brave* or feel for the *unfortunate*.

I accord in ſentiments with you, that the ſituation of the United States, as it regards *a foreign nation*, is and has been for ſome time, extremely awful and delicate. What ever difference of opinion may exiſt, as to the cauſes which led to *that* ſituation, I truſt, that we are all united in the ſupport of our liberty and *independence*:—And while we are reſolved to ſupport *theſe* againſt all *foreign attacks*, we ſhall guard *well* againſt all *internal uſurpation*—that we ſhall look to our own conſtitution, as the *rock* of ſalvation; that we ſhall, with that freedom which is the *birthright* of all examine into all *public meaſures* and the *conduct of all public men*, and that we ſhall conſider him as an enemy to our conſtitution, and a traitor to our liberties, who ſhall endeavour to abridge this invaluable privilege.

JOHN DAWSON.

October 1ſt, 1798.

At a very numerous and reſpectable meeting of the Inhabitants, and Freeholders, of the County of Orange, at their Court-Houſe, on the 24th of September; being court-day, the following addreſs was unanimouſly voted:

To JOHN DAWSON, Eſq. Repreſentative in Congreſs, from the Diſtrict of Orange, Spotſylvania, Madiſon and Louiſa.

SIR,

After an arduous and faithful attendance, on the longeſt and moſt important ſeſſion of Congreſs, which the country has ever experienced, you have returned to the Body of the People, to the boſom of your conſtituents. When, Sir, the important truſt of a Repreſentative of the People was delegated to you, it was with the firm perſuaſion that you would watch over our intereſts, guard our rights, and protect our Conſtitution. With anxious ſolicitude have we regarded your conduct, during the late trying ſeſſion of Congreſs, and with ſatisfaction do we declare, that our hopes have not been fruſtrated, nor our expectations diſappointed. We have ſeen you nobly ſupporting the rights of your fellow-citizens; in every ſhape oppoſing the aggrandizement of executive authority, and ſtrenuous in advocating the cauſe of unfortunate merit,—This conduct has entitled you to our eſteem, and approbation, and has excited the warmeſt emotions of gratitude in our breaſts. The principles, Sir, upon which you have acted, though different from thoſe of a majority of our Legiſlature, are nevertheleſs dear to us, we eſteem them as congenial with our own, and we truſt that they will finally triumph over all oppoſition, and redound to our advantage. The right of inſtructing their repreſentatives, is one of the nobleſt privileges of freemen, and we truſt that the expreſſions of our wiſhes, will be ſufficient to call forth decided expectations for their fulfilment. It is our deſire that the principles which have hitherto influenced your conduct, may ſtill continue to be the baſis of your actions, and as you have oppoſed the ALIEN and SEDITION LAWS in their progreſs; ſo you will not fail to uſe your utmoſt endeavours to obtain their repeal. The firſt of theſe we conſider as a manifeſt encroachment on the powers of the ſtate governments, and the ſecond by diveſting us of the privileges of inveſtigating, and freely ſpeaking our opinions on public men, and public meaſures, takes from avarice and ambition one of their greateſt reſtraints, by freeing them from the dread of public cenſure. The joint tendency of the laws, is to ſubject every individual to the powerful reſentment of offended authority, while it takes from the unhappy ſufferer even the ſad privilege of venting his complaints. The preſs, the ſafeguard of a free people, will no longer be the protection of virtue, and the ſcourge of vice, but will be rendered ſubſervient to the vices of a corrupt and ambitious adminiſtration. The conſtitution which ſecures to us the important bleſſings of Liberty, Peace, and Happineſs; is now but an empty name, and the remembrance of it only ſerves to render our preſent proſpects, more gloomy and diſaſtrous. The Executive part of our Government, armed on the one hand with the dread of baniſhment, and on the other with the terrors of impriſonment, will watch over our conduct with the ſcrutinizing eye of deſpotiſm, and if we ſigh or murmur; the ſigh is ſedition, and the murmur baniſhment.

That nice equilibrium between the different departments of government, ſo eſſentially neceſſary to the proſperity of the whole, with regret we have ſeen deſtroyed, and with aſtoniſhment have beheld the enormous aggrandizement of executive authority. We hope, then Sir, that every nerve will be ſtrained on your part to obtain the repeal of theſe, and to oppoſe all other unconſtitutional laws. Thus Sir, you will be entitled to our eſteem, and approbation, while you ſecure to yourſelf the ſuffrages of the people of this county.

WILLIAM MOORE, Chairman.
JAMES TAYLOR, jun. Sec'ry.

We are informed that ſimilar addreſſes are preparing in the counties of Spotſylvania and Madiſon, to be preſented to Mr. Dawſon.

To WILLIAM MOORE, Eſq.

Chairman of the meeting in Orange, on the 24th of the laſt month.

SIR,

The approbation of my fellow citizens I have ever conſidered as the moſt grateful reward for public ſervices, and I rejoice to find on my return to the body of the people, to the boſom of my conſtituents, that my exertions to merit, have obtained their confidence, and affectionate eſteem, as declared in the addreſs of the inhabitants, and free holders of Orange, which you, as their Chairman, have been pleaſed to forward to me.

When elected for the diſtrict, although a ſtranger in perſon to many, my political principles were known to all. They are principles which I imbibed at an early period of my life—which experience and reflection have confirmed, and when I ceaſe to avow them, I will ceaſe to be your repreſentative.

I have ever thought that the greateſt dangers which threaten republican governments, ariſe from an increaſe of executive patronage, by which that nice equilibrium, ſo neceſſary to the proſperity of the whole is deſtroyed; and therefore have always been oppoſed to the ſurrender of powers to that department, not expreſsly granted by the conſtitution.

Surely, in a government like ours, which originated from and belongs to the people, this truth a evident and all important, and it is the bounden duty of their immediate repreſentatives, vigilantly to watch, and firmly to oppoſe every attempt made to involve it.

The law entitled "An act concerning aliens," and the law entitled "An act in addition to the act, entitled "An act for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States," will, in my judgment, have this tendency, and are open violations of the conſtitution of our country, which neither exiſting circumſtances, nor the character of our countrymen, gave countenance to. They were, therefore oppoſed by me; and altho' a majority has thought proper to eſtabliſh them as the law of the land, nothing has convinced me of the error of my opinion, and a coincidence of yours, will ſtimulate me in my exertions to procure their repeal, and to oppoſe all others of a ſimilar nature; fully convinced that a ſacred adherence to that inſtrument, which we have choſen for our government, can alone render permanent the reſidence of that unfortunate traveller, Liberty.

For advocating the cauſe of unfortunate merit, I am amply repaid by the reflections of my own mind, and I anticipated the applauſe of you, and all, in whom ambition and avarice have not extinguiſhed thoſe ſentiments and feelings which ought to be the boaſt of every American.

I beg leave to offer you, and through you to preſent to the individuals and freeholders of Orange, an aſſurance of much eſteem and reſpect.

J. DAWSON.

Fredb'g, Oct. 5, 1798.

Mr. Gerry's Anſwer
TO
TALLEYRAND'S LAST LETTER.

Letter from Mr. Gerry to the miniſter of foreign relations of the French republic.

Paris, July 20, '98.

Citizen Miniſter,

I received on the 27th Meſſidor, your letter of the 24th (the 12th July) on which permit me to make ſome obſervations.

You alledge that in the United States the French republic is accuſed of not wiſhing for peace, and to ſhew that it was always deſirous thereof you recur to the arrival of M. Genet in America. Far from accuſations of any kind, I wiſh to cultivate harmony between the two governments as the ſolid baſis of peace. From that epoch to the departure from the United States of M. Adet, the correſpondence of the ſecretaries of State of the United States with the French miniſters in America and the American miniſters in France, contains the hiſtory to that time of the unhappy differences between the two republics, and evinces the ſincere deſire of the government of the United States amidſt the inevitable embarraſſments reſulting from the convulſive ſtate of Europe, to preſerve harmony and friendſhip with the French republic, and to perform with ſcrupulous attention the duties of neutrality. If by any unfortunate events France had ſuſtained injuries during that term, ſtill the manifeſt diſpoſition of the government of the United States to juſtice and moderation, was a ſure pledge of redreſs.

When Mr. Monroe was recalled, a miniſter was ſent to ſupply his place, and you ſay he could not be received becauſe he was not in a ſituation to fulfil the conditions neceſſary for the renewal of the political connections! Had he been received he could have applied for other powers if neceſſary; nothing is more uſual. The application which you have ſo ſtrenuouſly urged on my part muſt have been for the renewal of powers annulled by the act of ſending away the other envoys: ſurely then your arguments would have applied with much more force to the caſe of a miniſter whoſe powers were only ſuppoſed inadequate to the objects of his miſſion. The act of rejecting this miniſter, accompanied with circumſtances of high diſpleaſure on the part of the government of the French republic, could not fail to wound deeply the government of the United States, and to produce obſervations on ſuch an important event. Let the cauſe and effect be buried in oblivion, the remembrance thereof cannot promote harmony.—This you will readily accede to when you conſider the amicable and attentive conduct immediately adopted by the American government in ſending three envoys extraordinary with adequate powers to effect a reconciliation and a renewal of the commercial intercourſe between the republics.

From the arrival of the envoys at Paris to the departure of two of them, the objects of their miſſion were defeated by inſuperable bars ariſing from demands of loans, which violating the neutrality of the United States would have involved them in an immediate war, and of pecuniary reparations for the obſervations hinted at. Towards the end of that period, after impoſing on me ſecrecy, you ſtated the embarraſſments and diſſatisfaction of the executive directory, on account of the opinions and converſations of my colleagues, its determination not to treat with them, and its deſire to negociate with me; and you added, that my departure would produce an immediate rupture. Aſtoniſhed as I was at this communication, I informed you I had no powers to treat ſeparately, the meaſure was impoſſible, and that had my powers been adequate a treaty made under ſuch circumſtances could never be ratified by my government.

You differed from me, we reaſoned on the ſubject, and each adhered to his opinion. I urged in vain the unreaſonableneſs of admitting prejudices againſt my colleagues without informing them of the cauſes thereof; the good effect in removing theſe which reſult from ſuch information, and the neceſſity of making known to them all that had now paſſed between us. You held me to the promiſe of ſecrecy, adding, that if I would negociate, we could ſoon finiſh a treaty, for the executive directory were not in the habit of ſpending much time about ſuch matters. You deſired another interview, in which, after a diſcuſſion of the ſubject, I confirmed and adhered to my determination.

In this ſtate affairs remained for ſome time, and I flattered myſelf with the hope that failing in the propoſition for negociating with me ſeparately, your next ſtep would be to accredit the three envoys; in ſuch an event the ſecrecy mentioned would have been proper. This expectation was ſtrengthened by the two ſubſequent interviews which they had with you, and you may judge of my ſurpriſe on the receipt of your letter of the 28th Ventoſe, containing a refuſal to treat with two of the envoys, and renewing the propoſition to treat with one. Finding that I was the perſon alluded to, and that all hopes of our being jointly accredited were at an end, I again refuſed in the moſt poſitive terms to negociate ſeparately; Another propoſition was then made, that to prevent a rupture I ſhould remain here till information could be ſent to my government of theſe events.—Embarraſſing as ſuch a ſtate was, I ſubmitted to it rather than to bring on a war.—You afterwards ſent me your note of the 14th Germinal (31 April), propoſing that I ſhould reſume our reciprocal communications upon the intereſts of the French republic and the United States. To this I replied on the 4th April that I could only confer informally and unaccredited on any ſubject reſpecting our miſſion, and communicate to the government of the United States, the reſult of ſuch converſations, being, in my individual capacity, unauthoriſed to give them an official ſtamp. The day after the departure from Paris of the laſt of my colleagues, I again addreſſed you and quoting the above paragraph, informed you, that this I conſidered as the line of conduct well underſtood to be obſerved on my part; to this you made objection verbally or by writing, and thus acquieſced in it: had you not ſhould have immediately demanded my paſſport. At one of our firſt interviews after that letter, you ſtated a difficulty in adopting the plan propoſed by my letter of the 20th of April, from your not being informed of the wiſhes of the government of the United States in regard to a treaty; theſe were ſo reaſonable that I thought it beſt to communicate them to you, and accordingly to your own opinion ſince expreſſed, they would require little or no time for diſcuſſion: nothing can exceed them for moderation or juſtice.

Believing that you were ſeriouſly diſpoſed to bring forward the plan of a treaty for the conſideration of the government of the United States, and being alſo convinced that the ſubject had been ſo fully diſcuſſed, and was ſo well underſtood, not to require much time to accompliſh it, I informed you that I ſhould embark for America in June, and although you objected to it in the firſt inſtance, you afterwards appeared to be fully convinced of the neceſſity of it, & promiſed to ſend it to me for examination. I conferred with you at different times on the expediency of ſending a miniſter to Philadelphia to complete the negociation, and you promiſed to conſider of it.

At length the Sophia arrived, and in a few days afterwards you informed me that I might make myſelf quite eaſy; that France did not wiſh for a war with the United States; that ſhe had no thoughts of it. That the American affairs were then before the Executive Directory, and that every thing would be arranged to my wiſhes. I again ſtated the neceſſity of ſending a miniſter to America to complete the negociation; you ſaid would propoſe one to the Executive Directory. This I could not ſuppoſe was for the purpoſe you have ſince ſtated, of reſiding there after the ratification of the treaty.

Thus were matters circumſtanced until the arrival of the Gazettes, containing the diſpatches of the envoys to their government, which gave a more than momentary turn to your correſpondence with me. When I informed you that I ſhould embark in the Sophia, as ſoon as ſhe could be fitted for ſea, there was ſtill time to finiſh the plan of the treaty, and to ſend it by me, if expedient. You deſired me to return here; I told you my return was indiſpenſible—and gave you no other reaſon; I thought that ſufficient. You conceive it depended on me to be publicly received by the Executive Directory; but our opinions are different on this point. A government ſends three envoys to treat with another government; this rejects two of them and propoſes to treat with the third;—candor muſt admit, I think, that the latter cannot accept the propoſal, without transferring, in this inſtance, the Executive authority of his government, who would only have nominated three envoys to the foreign government who would have appointed one of them. You ſay that, if my powers were altered by the departure of my colleagues, yet on my own hypotheſis, I ought to have referred to the queſtion to my government, and in the interim to have treated with you, by a calm and amicable diſcuſſion, all the contentious points of our differences. If my government, as you repeatedly have aſſerted, was appriſed before the 20th of March of the propoſition to treat with me ſeparately, it is evident that it was not diſpoſed to ſend me new powers; for the Sophia ſailed on the 28th of that month, and knowing this you ſtill urged me to make the application. I have been always ready, and, had you come forward with the project of a treaty would have entered into a calm and amicable conference with you on every part of it, but not into a formal epiſtolary diſcuſſion, which was not propoſed till ſome time after I was ready to embark, was only relative to the conſular covention which will ſoon expire, was contrary to my ſtipulation relative to conferrences, in which you acquieſced, and would have required months to be completed. You were the firſt, you affirm to preſs ſeriouſly the negociation; you will agree with me, that the merit would have been greater, had the meaſure itſelf been ſeaſable. You frequently remind me of your exertions, which I am diſpoſed as much as poſſible to appreciate; regretting at the ſame time their circuitous direction. On my part I think you will be convinced that every thing has been done, which circumſtances herein truly detailed would admit.

It is with pleaſure I learn that the Executive Directory is ſtill ready, and is as much diſpoſed as ever to terminate by a liberal negociation, the difference which ſubſiſt between the two countries. This diſpoſition has always exiſted on the part of the government of the United States. A negociation then, if ſet on foot, free from all propoſitions of loans and explanations of ſpeeches, to be held if neceſſary in a city of ſome neutral nation, and providing for a deciſion by three or five commiſſioners, of all points which may not be determined by direct negociation, would ſtill be accompanied, in my opinion with ſucceſs, but having no authority, I cannot make the propoſition.

A preliminary meaſure appears to be requiſite, in which the dignity of this government is as deeply concerned as the intereſt of the United States. The depredations, outrages, and cruelties committed on our commerce and citizens in the Weſt-Indies, and on our coaſts, by French privateers, ſome of which it is ſaid have no commiſſions, are perhaps ſeldom paralleled amongſt civilized nations. It is ſaid that this government has not been early apprized of thoſe events, which have been a great ſource of irritation in the United States, and a principal cauſe of the repreſſive meaſures adopted by them. A recall of the commiſſions of the privateers, and reſtraining them by ſevere penalties to the proper objects of capture, cannot fail to have a happy effect.

You claim a promiſe of my good offices as

Mr. Gerry being on the eve of his departure from Paris, preſumes the miniſter will readily comply herewith, to prevent partial and undue repreſentations againſt him in his abſence.

Paris, July 25, '98.

Mr. Gerry's anſwer to the miniſter of foreign affairs letter of the 24th Meſſidor.

a private citizen in America. Thefe fhall not be wanting to repreſent truly every meaſure of this government, and to render ſucceſsful all ſuch as may be well adapted to effect a reconciliation. This is all that can be expected of me, and the duty which I owe to my country will require it. And now citizen miniſter, having given you a teſtimony of my eſteem, ſuch as reſult from a frank and candid conduct, I bid you adieu, wiſhing ſincerely a ſpeedy renewal of amity and commerce between the two Republics.

Accept, Citizen Miniſter, the aſſurance of my perfect conſideration.

E. GERRY.

The paſſports, ſaid to have been ſent with the miniſter's letter to Mr. Gerry of the 24th Meſſidor, were not delivered to him till ſeveral days afterwards, and the laſt of them not untill the 6th of Termidor.

PARIS, July 22.

It is almoſt certain that the courier who arrived lately from Conſtantinople, has come to demand ſome explanation reſpecting the deſtination of our fleet in the Mediterranean. The Ottoman Ambaſſador had a few days ago a conference with the Miniſter of foreign affairs.

People here have for ſome time flattered themſelves with the hopes of ſeeing Poland riſe once more from its ruins. Koſciuſko receives at Paris every teſtimony of eſteem and reſpect.

July 26.

Letters from Toulon dated 1ſt, ſays, that Admiral Nelſon was ſeen at Syracuſe only on the 29th of Prarial, and not on the 25th A report prevails that Buonaparte has arrived at the place of deſtination.

It is ſaid that a cutter, called le Lodi, going to Malta, having on board Tallien, has been taken by the Britiſh.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Government, we underſtand, have received advices from Lord Macartney, by the ſhips lately arrived from India, which ſtate that the French have, for ſome time paſt, been purchaſing all the ſhips which they could procure in the Red Sea; and miniſters, it is now ſaid, are convinced that the object of Buonaparte's expedition is the Eaſt Indies.

Admiralty Office, July 26, '98.

A letter of which the following is a copy, has been tranſmitted by Admiral Lord St. Vincent, commanded in chief of his majeſty's ſhips and veſſels off Cadiz, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. ſecretary of the Admiralty.

Sea Horſe, June 27, '98, Iſle of Panteliaria, W. N. W. 12 leagues.

My Lord,

After a chace of twelve hours, and a cloſe, action of eight minutes, his majeſty's ſhip under my command, this morning at four o'clock captured the Senſible, a French 36 gun frigate, 12 pounders and 300 men, commanded by Monſieur Bourde, Capitaine de Vaiſſeau was new coppered, copper faſtened, and had a thorough repair at Toulon two months ago.

A general of diviſion, Baraguey d'Hilliers, with his ſuite, was on board, going to Toulon with an account of the capture of Malta.

The Sea Horſe's officers and men conducted themſelves much to my ſatisfaction and I received that aſſiſtance from Mr. Willmott, the firſt lieutenant, which I might naturally expect from an officer who had been in nine actions, and received eight wounds.

Two maſters mates and nine men belonging to the Culloden evinced the ſame ſteady courage as the crew of that ſhip have on every occaſion.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

EDWD. JAS. FOOTE.

Sea Horſe.—1 Seaman, 1 drummer killed—Mr. Willmott, firſt lieutenant, ſlightly, 13 ſeamen, 1 corporal of marines, 1 private marine, wounded.

Senſible, 18 killed, Monſ. Bourde, Capitaine, capitaine de Vaiſſeau, ſecond captaine, 35 men wounded.

La Senſible is detained by Lord St. Vincent. She is a fine frigate.

Such was the diſpatch uſed in ſending her to ſea again, that ſhe was manned and recommiſſioned on the very evening ſhe arrived off Cadiz.

There were ſix very beautiful ſtands of ſilk colours found on board La Senſible. Juſt after ſhe went into action, the French captain applied to General d'Hilliers to allow ſome troops that were on board to aſſiſt in boarding the Britiſh frigate, to which he conſented; but this was a mere gaſconade, as, after eight minutes fighting cloſe along ſide each other, the captain came to Gen. d'Hilliers and told him he muſt ſtrike, as his men could fight no longer. The general anſwered by obſerving that he thought the honor of the republican flag demanded a longer ſtruggle.

FALMOUTH, July 26.

Yeſterday arrived the Prince of Wales, extra packet, with a Foreign Meſſenger, with Diſpatches of importance for government, and about 22,000l. in ſpecie.

GLASGOW, July 31.

Thurſday arrived a Hamburgh mail. Almoſt every article of intelligence brought by this Mail, breathes war.

Auguſt 7.

In a Vienna Gazette it is ſtated, that Ad. Neilſon paſt Meſſina Light houſe on the 20th June. Another account ſays he did not leave Meſſina harbor till the 23d; and that the Britiſh Admiral had declared he would ſink every ſhip that would bring proviſions to Malta.

Paſſawan Oglou has been beheaded.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Wexford, dated July 31, to his friend in town.

"We are completely rejoiced at the important news of this day, namely, the confirmation of Sir Horatio Nelſon's defeat of the French fleet, and his capture of the great General of the Great Nation, Buonaparte. This is a very important thing to this diſtracted country, as, I think, it will tend greatly to enſure tranquility during the winter, which otherwiſe, was not much to be depended on."

Accounts from St. Marcou, dated the 29th ult. ſtate that ſir R. Strachan continues to block up Havre, whence the enemies frigates are expected to hazard an attempt to eſcape during the ſpring tides. Sir R. Strachan has with him the Diamond, Cabrilla, Niger, and Cynthia. A flag of truce was ſent from the iſlands on the 28th, for the exchange of ſome priſoners, but did not ſucceed.

Letters from Jerſey and Guernſey, by the mail that arrived on Saturday, repreſent thoſe iſlands as tranquil; the fears of the inhabitants had ſubſided the activity of the enemy, whoſe wide extended ſyſtem of preparation of St. Malo, Grenville, and Cherbourg, appeared wholly abandoned.

Our letters from Dublin continue the proſpect of returning tranquility in that quarter.

His Majeſty in council has been pleaſed to order, that the Parliament, which ſtands prorogued to Wedneſday the 8th day of this inſtant Auguſt, ſhould be further prorogued to Tueſday the 23d day of October next.

The voluntary contributions at the Bank amount to 1,439,262l. 13s. 3d.

According to the returns to the war office, on the 1ſt inſt. the military eſtabliſhment of this country compriſes 300,000 effective men.

Overland diſpatches from India, arrived on Saturday in town: they brought intelligence from Calcutta to the 7th of March, and left Bombay about the middle of April. Every thing was then tranquil.

By this conveyance the Calcutta papers to the 22d February were received. Their contents are of little importance. Lord Mornington had not arrived at Calcutta, but was hourly expected.

It was yeſterday reported in ſome of the higher circles, that intelligence had reached government from Vienna, that the two hoſtile fleets were in ſight, to the eaſtward of Sicily.

Mr Fox has yet proceeded no further on his weſtern tour, than to Turnbridge. He remains there a few days for the purpoſe of adminiſtering conſolation to his afflicted relative Lord Henry Fitzgerald.

DUBLIN, Auguſt 1.

The rebel banditti, which but a few weeks ſince, were compoſed of a body at Vinegar hill, of nineteen thouſand ſtrong; at Lankinſtown hill, of fifteen thouſand; at the town of Wexford and in its vicinities, near the ſea ſide, of eight thouſand; and at Eniſcorthy, Carnew, and other parts of the county of Wexford, of about ten thouſand more, independent of the numerous hordes in the counties of Kildare, Wicklow, Carlow, Meath, the Queen's county, &c. are now reduced to parties of plundering Marauders, from thirty to ſixty in number, ſome of which have been already cut to pices, and others ſeparating and accepting the terms of pardon, already graciouſly proffered. So much for rebellion in its former and preſent ſtate, and thus are its purpoſes entirely blaſted.

Thurſday laſt, a detachment of the Kilkillen cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Fitzgerald, brought into Limerick from Ennis, and lodged in jail, William Pilkington, William Walſh, John Allen, Pat. Powers, Francis Taylor, and John Enright, all of whom had been tried and convicted of being defenders, and are to be tranſported to the Weſt-Indies.

Yeſterday 50 men eſcorted by a party of the 9th Dragoons and Bucks militia, convicted of being concerned in rebellious practices, were put on board one of the tenders.

WATERFORD, July 31.

We are ſorry to be obliged to add another horrid act to the dark catalogue of crimes which had diſgraced this country ſince the preſent rebellion. On Wedneſday laſt five of Captain Cornick's corps of yeomanry were found murdered in a moſt inhuman manner in Killoughran wood, near Eniſcorchy: Whether they had been dragged in there by the aſſaſſins, or had followed a ſtraggling party which might have been concealed there, is not exactly known—the latter is, however, deemed moſt likely to be the caſe.

A variety of reports being in circulation, relative to the effects found on board the Senſible, we can ſtate from the beſt authority, that theſe conſiſt in the trophies with which General Baraguay d'Hilliers was charged to preſent to the Directory: a braſs cannon taken in ancient times from the Turks, with which Louis XIV preſented the order of Malta, and a gilt ſilver model of a galley; and a vaſt quantity of naval ſtores found at Malta.

KILKENNY, Auguſt 6.

The detachment from this garriſon which marched on Tueſday evening againſt the deluded inſurgents, who had aſſembled at nine mile houſe, returned here on Wedneſday, after an ineffectual but fatiguing purſuit, they having diſperſed upon hearing of the approach of the army. With infinite pleaſure we add, that numbers of theſe deluded people have ſince come to a proper ſenſe of their danger and deluſion, and have laid down their arms. Many hundred men brought in their arms on Thurſday the Commanding Officer at Callah, under proclamation, and obtained protections.

BOSTON, September 21.

Died—lately at Battle, in England, Mr INGALL, aged one hundred and twenty years. He had reſided at the lodgings where he died but one week. The reaſon he aſſigned for leaving the Abbey, where he had been a ſervant, and chiefly in the capacity of Butler, near 95 years, is ſaid to be that his nurſe uſed him ill, and fearing that ſhe would ſhorten his days by ſome act of violence founded, moſt probably, on the childiſh conceit of old age. He was very fond of ſnuff, which being intimated to Prince William of Gloucester, when he lately viſited him, his Highneſs preſented him with a pound of beſt Scotch, accompanied by a one pound Bank note, which the old man apparently received with great pleaſure.

RICHMOND:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12.

FOR THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

To JOHN MARSHALL, *Esquire.*

SIR,

HAVING in your letter of September 20th, admitted the "right of every citizen to know the poſ-"litical ſentiments of the man who is propoſed as "his repreſentative," you will oblige one of thoſe citizens, by giving him further ſatisfaction relative to your's, in anſwer to the following Queries.

1ſt. *From your having ſaid that you "do not "think the Alien and Sedition bills fraught with "all thoſe miſchiefs which many gentlemen aſcribe "to them," and alſo "that you would have op-"poſed them* becauſe you think them uſeleſs, "*&c.*" *I have inferred that you do not think them unconſtitutional:——otherwiſe you would certainly make that ground the principal baſis of your oppoſition. Be pleaſed to ſay whether this inference is correct or not?—If it is, pleaſe alſo to put your finger upon that clauſe of the Federal Conſtitution, which confers on Congreſs a power over either of the ſubjects of the ſaid laws?—I mean the freedom of the* preſs *and* trial *by jury——If you cannot point out ſuch a clauſe, but yet infer the power, under any general clauſe in that inſtrument, be pleaſed to ſay, what ſecurity we have for any other ineſtimable right which Congreſs may deem it expedient to invade?—And if ſuch is your opinion, how it can be reconciled with that noble and excellent defence of the liberty of the American preſs, which is contained in the late letter of our Envoys to the French Miniſter of Foreign Relations?*

2d. *You have alſo ſaid "that you believe if "theſe laws had been oppoſed on* your *principles, "by a man not ſuſpected of intending to deſtroy "the "government," or of being hoſtile to it, "they never would have been enacted." Say, Sir, if you pleaſe, is it already come to this, that the political party with whom you act, regards more the quarter from which any meaſure ſhall come, than the rectitude of the meaſure in itſelf?——This is preciſely the definition of an unprincipled faction: and although I have long feared that ſuch an one did exiſt in our public councils, this is the firſt time I have heard it admitted by its friends. But if by "government" you mean the "conſtitution," what right have you to ſuſpect thoſe members of a deſign to deſtroy that conſtitution, who have advocated the ſame, in oppoſing the above laws, and on many other eminent occaſions, on grounds which are believed to be unanſwerable?——On the contrary, are* they *not hoſtile to the Conſtitution, who under ambiguous clauſes of that inſtrument (to admit the moſt) aſſert a power, not warranted by any fair conſtruction, and in the higheſt degree ſubverſive of the rights of the ſtate government, and the people?*

3d. *Admitting with you, that the danger of being invaded by a foreign enemy is great, which danger however you ſeem to think may be averted by the ſeaſonable aid of the Britiſh fleets, is there not equal danger, in augmenting in an exceſſive degree the power of the Preſident;—in the rapid progreſs of the funding ſyſtem and public debt;—and in the ſyſtem of patronage lately adopted by the government?:—which has, in many inſtances, rewarded with lucrative offices, the moſt active members of the court-party, and thus may tend to ſeduce from their fidelity, the immediate repreſentatives of the people.—The appointment of Meſſrs. King, Smith, Elſworth, Murray and Sitgreaves, may, for the preſent, ſerve you as examples.*

4th. *As you ſeem to be of opinion, that the* five directors *of France, with their enormous ſtanding armies, have proſtrated the liberty of that country; and as human nature, and the tendency of Executive power, is every where the ſame, is there no reaſon to fear that our* one director, *with his unlimited power to borrow money, his ſtanding army, navy, and long train of executive dependants, may here produce the ſame effect?——If you chooſe an example of Mr Adams's apoſtacy in politics, be pleaſed to read the ſignatures to the declaration of* Independence *in 1776, and then turn to his book* entitled *"A Defence of the American Conſtitutions."*

5th. *Do I underſtand you rightly as approving, in your 3d anſwer, the whole of the Britiſh Treaty? If ſo, what good policy could have dictated the* ninth article *thereof? Are the Britiſh ſubjects therein mentioned, guaranteedin their right to* remain here, *as well as in their titles to the* lands *therein contemplated? If not, why ſecure to them their lands? If ſo, what effect does the power given the Preſident, by the Alien law, to baniſh alien friends, have upon ſuch Britiſh ſubjects? Or is it the policy of the general government, that Britiſh ſubjects are the only aliens to be protected in their right to reſide here?*

A FREEHOLDER.

October 11th, 1798.

To the Freeholders of the Congreſſional Diſtrict of Henrico, &c.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

AN attempt having been made, by drawing from General Marſhall declarations which have the appearance of conformity with the general opinion of the country, on the ſubject of the Alien and Sedition Bills, to quiet the juſt alarms of the people at the conduct of the government of the United States; and to remove their juſt apprehenſion of the conſequence of increaſing the force of Executive influence, if they ſhould elect a Repreſentative of this Diſtrict out of the uniform admirers of adminiſtration; it is due to truth, to enquire, how far the well founded objections to thoſe laws, have received General Marſhall's ſupport. It is to be preſumed, from the character of General Marſhall, that the publication has been produced in the way it pretends, by queſtions really propounded to him: but it is alſo fair to ſuppoſe, that the anſwers were ſo carefully digeſted, as to afford a knowledge of General Marſhall's opinion on the common topics, ariſing out of thoſe laws.

The people of Virginia have been alarmed, at a ſuppoſed infraction of the conſtitution of the United States, in paſſing the two laws in queſtion; and as ſuch, it has been conſidered by the great body of the people, as far as can be underſtood from common intercourſe; and as ſuch it has been treated, by every public meeting, of which we have been informed.

The query which relates to theſe two laws, is, to be ſure, general, as to Mr. Marſhall's approbation of them; and his ſaying they are uſeleſs, and indeed productive of unneceſſary diſquiet, is unqueſtionably an anſwer to the inquiry: but it cannot be denied, that the query goes equally to the power of congreſs to paſs ſuch laws; and, as the conſtitutionality of a law muſt always be conſidered of more importance than its expediency, as it naturally precedes the expedience in the inveſtigation of the merits of a law; and, as it muſt have been forced on the mind of General Marſhall, by the anxiety felt on this ſubject by his diſtrict; it is fair to preſume, that General Marſhall is of opinion that the laws are conſtitutional: and, that he has been ſilent on this part of the ſubject, becauſe he apprehended his opinion would not be acceptable to the diſtrict he wiſhes to repreſent.

That this is his opinion, may be alſo inferred from another declaration concerning theſe laws; that if an unſucceſsful attempt is made in the next ſeſſion of congreſs for the repeal of them, it would be better that it ſhould not be renewed in the ſucceeding congreſs; although a new election will have taken place, and the deciſion of that congreſs, will be a deciſion by the people on the important queſtion.—Even if the laws were to expire, by the time they could be repealed; it muſt be preſumed, if General Marſhall thought them dangerous aſſumptions of power, that he would not wiſh to ſee ſuch precedents paſs off without impeachment: it would be certainly running the riſque of affording authority for the revival of them at ſome future time.

If it is fair to preſume, that General Marſhall has no opinion unfriendly to thoſe laws, but that which he has expreſſed, it remains to be examined, how far that is equivalent to the one which prevails in the diſtrict; how far thoſe who think the laws unconſtitutional, ſhould be ſatisfied by a declaration that the laws are unwiſe; which evidently leaves a poſſibility, that in his opinion, different circumſtances may make them proper.—

The proviſions of the conſtitution which are ſuppoſed to have been violated are of ſuch a nature as to require a more jealous guardianſhip than any other; more eſpecially that which forbids the interference with the liberty of the preſs: becauſe the adminiſtration of a government, will be conſtantly urged by their own feelings to diſregard it.—The uſe of this liberty can only be diſagreeable to them, and the proviſion of the conſtitution, is nothing more than ſaying, that the preſſes of the United States ſhall not be given up to be ſcourged, according to the paſſions of the adminiſtration. Conſider how unſafe it will be, to ſacrifice the conſtitutional barrier, to the repeal of the preſent laws. Will it be any thing leſs, if when a candidate gives you room to preſume that he thinks congreſs have a power to paſs ſuch laws, you give him your ſuffrages? Will it not eſtabliſh the principle as far as it is in the power of this diſtrict? Suppoſe a law to paſs, repealing the preſent laws; declaring the ſame reaſons General Marſhall has given, for being againſt them: could any thing more ſtrongly confirm the right of congreſs to paſs ſuch laws anew, when they thought it expedient? If we may be allowed for a moment to believe that there is an inclination to extend the bounds of the conſtitution in theſe reſpects, are you not giving it your ſanction, and are you not receiving as an equivalent for granting a dangerous power, the mere forbearance to uſe it for the moment? Do you not ſhew the means of extending the powers of the general government at their pleaſure? Let them aſſume a new power, and it will only be neceſſary to give up the preſent act, to obtain your confirmation of the right.—But in this extravagant traffic, where is your aſſurance of preſent ſucceſs? Will you confide in the hopes General Marſhall would raiſe, that not being ſuſpected of being the enemy of the Government, he ſhould have great power of preventing ſuch acts?—If the inducement was ſtrong enough to prevail on you to become partizs to this important change of the conſtitution, you will find on a moment's reflection, that the ſecurity is not a good one, for the repeal of the laws.—General Marſhall inſinuates that the oppoſers of the laws, are ſuſpected to be enemies of the government——Why are they ſuſpected, but becauſe they do not concur in the meaſures of government—Look at the perſons who oppoſe the oppoſition in and out of congreſs, and aſk yourſelves if there are not a great number who can boaſt every lich to this country and its happineſs, which General Marſhall does, or can boaſt. Alls your's if they could have received the appellation of enemies of their country, but from the arrogance of men, who will not ſuffer their conduct to be impeached, even as to wiſdom.—If then, ſuch complaiſance is neceſſary to protect us from this obloquy, how can General Marſhall expect to eſcape it, if he ſhould thwart the adminiſtration in its favorite meaſures.

But can you rely, that General Marſhall could even act up to the opinions which he has given, and which there is no reaſon to doubt are his preſent opinions; or that in the ſituation in which he will be placed, he will not feel the change he ſpeaks of.—You ſee in the common walks of life, how uniform the diviſion is on political ſubjects; and ſtill more is it conſpicuous in congreſs.—Men connected by good or bad views, are inviolably brought to act with this uniformity, rather than hazard a diviſion, which would produce the loſs of their favourite object: and you muſt not expect, that Gen. Marſhall would be independent of this influence.—In a good cauſe, this ſort of accommodation is the reſult of the pureſt patriotiſm; and thoſe perſonal feelings, which may be ſuppoſed to be likely to promote it amongſt the beſt men, will be found as ſtrong in the caſe of General Marſhall as any other.—He has already received honors from adminiſtration, which muſt have greatly ſtrengthed the connection formed by ſimilarity of opinion, and it is hardly to be expected, that a new political relation will fail to confirm it.

The picture which General Marſhall has given of the perſons on whom he is to work this change, would make you deſpair of his ſucceſs.—He tells you that the laws would never have paſſed, if they had been oppoſed by men, not ſuſpected of enmity to the government.——What muſt you think of the men with whom he will neceſſarily be aſſociated; and how little way can you ſuppoſe he will be able to go in correcting them——Laws which he confeſſes could do no good, and which were calculated to produce great diſquiet, are paſſed: and for what reaſon? Becauſe a particular claſs of men would not vote for them? How were they produced? Not by the oppoſition: They muſt have received their birth and early nouriſhment, before they could have been oppoſed.

Pauſe before you act on this momentous ſubject; and you will never conſent to make a probable addition to men who can act with ſo little ſeaſon; but above all, you will never give up your ſecurity under the conſtitution for the precarious hope, that ſuch men can be made to do right, when there is ſo much danger, that in the ſame ſituation, the paſſions of the perſon on whom you are to rely may be inflamed; and that he will imbibe the ſentiments of others, rather than communicate his own.

ANOTHER FREEHOLDER.

From the Baltimore Intelligencer of laſt Friday.

At the cloſe of the poll, laſt evening, the votes for the candidates for repreſentative from this diſtrict for the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, were as follow:

Smith, in county	1288	
city	1322	
		2610
Wincheſter, in co.	1010	
city,	901	
		1911
Majority in favor of Smith,		699

At the cloſe of the polls, laſt evening, the friends and ſupporters of General SMITH, to expreſs their joy for the honorable ſucceſs which they had gained, received the General from the Huſtings, in an elegant arm chair, ſupported by his fellow-citizens; from whence they formed proceſſion in the following

ORDER.

A detachment of Horſe,
Citizens with branches of candles,
One hundred Citizens with lights,
Four Lanterns,*
with inſcriptions, ſupported by mechanics,
Citizens, ſix abreaſt,

A LUSTRE.

GENERAL SMITH,
crowned with a wreath of flowers,
Mechanics with lanterns,
Light Horſemen, and
An immenſe concourſe of Citizens.

They marched through every principal ſtreet, amidſt continued acclamations—The houſes in general were handſomely illuminated; and in thoſe windows which a ſight at the proceſſion obliged to be raiſed, the want of candles was *brilliantly* ſupplied by immenſe crouds of ladies, whoſe native charms received additional luſtre, from the lively ſatisfaction which beamed in their countenances, in viewing the ſignal reſpect juſtly paid to the man whom the people delight to honor.

Arrived at General Smith's houſe, he alighted, and returned his moſt hearty acknowledgments for their attention; and the citizens diſperſed. There never was a popular proceſſion of equal magnitude in which peace and harmony was more predominant; and it was pleaſing to obſerve many friends of Mr. W. mix with their fellow-citizens, and like good republicans, cheerfully honoring the choice of the people.

* *On the moſt conſpicuous lanterns, was this emblematical and expreſſive ſentence*

"The Conſtitution Inviolate."

Sd. For Talleyrand's laſt Letter, ſee ſome of the Supplement to this day's Argus.

The Subscriber

Intending to remove into the country, offers for SALE his

House and Lots

IN THIS CITY.

J. PENDLETON.

City of Richmond, 20th July, 1798.

John Myers

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC that he has opened a

BOTTLING CELLAR,

near the BRIDGE,

Where Gentlemen can be supplied with

Bottled Porter and *Ale*

at a reasonable price.

N. B. Gentlemen who live in the Country may have Porter put up to carry any distance without breakage.

RICHMOND, May, 3, 1798.

Lately Published,

AND FOR SALE AT SAMUEL PLEASANTS' PRINTING OFFICE, RICHMOND,

[Price 2 shillings]

A SELECTION OF

HYMNS

AND

Spiritual Songs

FROM THE BEST AUTHORS,

BY ANDREW BROADDUS, V. D. M.

May 14.

Advertisement.

On the 20th October next, on the premises, will be RENTED, privately or publicly, for one or more years, as the proprietors may determine,

That Valuable

TAVERN

At the place called the NEW STORE, in the county of Buckingham, at present occupied by Mr. Lewis Wilkinson.

—ALSO—

The STORE and LUMBER-HOUSE

at present occupied by Mr. John Epperson. Possession given the first day of December next.—Its situation for a Tavern and Store is equal to any up the country—a further description is unnecessary, as any person inclinable to rent will first wish to view the premises.

The PROPRIETORS.

Sept. 24, 1798. (4w)

COPPER & TIN WARE *Manufactory.*

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to a generous public, for the very great encouragement he has met with in his line of business; and begs leave to inform his friends & customers, that he has on hand a quantity of STRONG STOUT COPPER in SHEETS and bottoms, that they may be supplied with STILLS on the shortest notice, either with PATENT, COPPER or PEWTER WORMS.

He has a number of STILLS of all sizes finished and ready for delivery, made on the best and most improved principles, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices.

WILLIAM COOK.

N. B. All kinds of TIN WORK as usual.

☞ The highest cash price given for old BRASS, COPPER, PEWTER or LEAD.

For Sale at this Printing-Office,

A PLAN

Of the Invasion of England and Ireland,

BY the combined naval and military force of *France, Spain* and *Holland*—an engraved copper-plate, shewing the several points of junction of the combined fleets, the strength of each squadron, their several routes to the grand rendezvous off Brest; also the several places of debarkation both in England and Ireland: likewise the stations and strength of the several British fleets in Europe, according to the most accurate information.

To which is annexed, an explanatory letter, accompanying the plan from Europe to Philadelphia.

Also, the Instructions from the Executive Directory to the commander in chief, general Buonaparte, with comments, &c. &c.

FOR SALE.

20 qr. casks } old Red Port-Wine of su-
20 pipes } perior quality;
Madeira Wine in pipes;
Teneriffe do. do.
Porter packed in casks of 3 doz. each;
Old West India Rum;
French Brandy;
Apple Brandy;
2000 gallons excellent Whiskey;
Loaf Sugar;
Brown Sugar;
Coffee;
Slit iron, and
100 barrels excellent cut Herrings:

The above articles have just come to hand, and being principally on consignment, will be sold very low, for cash, by

Gamble & Temple,

Who have as usual a good assortment of

DRY GOODS

on hand, which will be sold on equitable terms.

Richmond, June 11, 1798.

JUST RECEIVED

and for Sale by the Subscriber on reasonable terms,

THE FOLLOWING

GOODS,

By WHOLESALE or RETAIL,

German Linens,—*viz.*

OZNABURGS	Bed-ticking
Brown Hempen	Oil-cloth.

Ironmongery.

Mill-saws	Screw-augers
Hand do.	Gimblets
Plane-irons	Compasses
Chissels	Trowels
Gouges	Mark-drawers
Draw knives	Wasel-irons.
Coffee Mills	

Hollow Glass.

Decanters plain & cut	Tumblers plain & cut
Cage Glasses	Wine Glasses do.
Medicine Phials	

Nurenberg Goods,

Among which are a great variety of children's Toys, Snuff Boxes, Black Lead Pencils, Slates and slate Pencils, Cloth Brushes, &c. &c. &c.

Likewise,

A large assortment of Looking Glasses, Violins and Violin Strings.

JAMES THOMPSON.

Richmond, March 27, 1798. tf.

SADDLERY.

The Subscriber,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just Received, and is now opening at his

Saddlery store

In this City,

A large and elegant Assortment of well bought

SADDLERY,

Consisting of

Mens', womens' and chair saddle trees;
Plated, polished and tinned bridle bits;
Stirrup irons, buckles, slides and tips, of various patterns and newest taste;
Worsted & linen, surcingle, girth, straining and boot webbs, of all kinds, elegantly striped and figured;
Turkey stripe, swan skin, cross barred, plain and fancy stripes for saddle-cloths;
Hair plush of different colours;
Plated and brass coach and chair harness mountings;
Clouts and tacks of all sizes;
Secret, steel and brass locks, for saddlebags and portmanteaus;
Horseman's pistols, with brass barrels and mountings;
Ladies' and gentlemens' silver, plated and brass mounted switch, loaded & trumpet whips;
Plain and fancy, plated and steel spurs, of various and elegant patterns;
Red and green morocco leather, sheep and lamb skins for welting;
Shot belts, boot garters and spur leathers;
Dog collars and chains;
Saddlers' tools of every description;
Worsted bindings and ferrettings of different colours;
Curry and mane combs;
Brushes and sponges, &c. &c.

He continues still to carry on his BUSINESS as usual in all its various branches, and has now on hand

Saddles & Bridles,

Plain and mounted of all kinds;
Phæton and chair harness;
Draught collars;
Waggoners' whips, &c. all of which is offered to the public on moderate terms, by

John M'Enery.

Richmond, August 10, 1798. 3m

N. B. The highest price in Cash will be given for good BEAR-SKINS.

A Partner Wanted.

THE Subscriber's Tanyard & Currying Shop being a considerable distance apart, renders it inconvenient for him to attend to both,—he therefore wishes to take as a PARTNER in the

Tanning & Currying BUSINESS,

a person who has a competent knowledge of either of the branches, and can put in an equal stock.——For further particulars, enquire at his Currying Shop opposite Richard Bowler's Tavern, or at his Tanyard near William Hay's Brewery; where he means to continue the said business as usual, and will Tan Hides on Shares, give Leather in Exchange for Hides or Bark at moderate prices, or give Cash for said articles.

JAMES LOWNES.

Richmond, 7th Mo 16th, 1798.

ANOTHER STRONG PROOF,

Of the great and unparelleled efficacy of

DR. CHURCH'S

COUGH DROPS,

IN THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.

New-York, July 10, 1798.

TO DR. CHURCH.

SIR,

For upwards of *Twelve years* I have laboured under a severe Cough, shortness of breath, spitting up of matter from my lungs and often of clotted blood, till at length I was so reduced as to be unable to walk across my room, and owing to the violence of my cough and shortness of breath, could get no rest day or night. Hearing of your excellent medicine, the Cough Drops, I procured a bottle; I took a dose as soon as I got it, from which I found instantaneous relief, and by continuing it for three days, I bless God I am restored to perfect health. As I believe you to have been the instrument in the hands of Providence of saving my life, I must intreat you to publish this for the benefit of any who may be in my situation, as I am confident it is one of the best medicines in the world for those complaints.

I am Sir,
Your grateful servant,
NICHOLAS STAGG,
Little Robinson Street.

Church's Cough Drops

Are prepared and sold by the inventor and sole proprietor, Dr. CHURCH, at his dispensary, Washington street, New-York, and at his office, No. 1, South Third street Philadelphia, and sold by appointment by

Mr. B. Du-Val, Richmond;
William Moore, Petersburg;
John Roberts, Norfolk;
T. Green, Fredericksburg.

October 1, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A NEW DOUBLE GEARED

MILL,

With ten acres of LAND,

LYING in Henrico county, adjoining the lands of William Randolph of Wilton, and Col. William Heth, five miles below Richmond and one from James river.—A good Dwelling House at the Mills lately repaired which will accommodate a small family. This mill is on a never failing stream, and watered by a canal which has stood the greatest freshes without damage, and there is no danger of her ever being damaged or blown up by floods of water. This mill was set to work in January last, and has ground upwards of 600 barrels of corn, all country grist. A great bargain may be had in this property, as my state of health will not allow me to pay that attention to business which it requires. The many local advantages attending this property, make it unnecessary to give any further description. Persons wishing to purchase will view the premises, and judge for themselves. One third of the purchase money will be expected in hand, one third in eighteen months, and the remainder in two years. Interest from the date will be required if not punctually paid. A security on the property to insure payment will be taken, and an undoubted title will be given

HALES SHARPE.

Henrico county, Four-Mile-Creek, August 2, 1798. } [tf]

The Lectures,

AS usual in the College of WILLIAM and MARY, will commence on the THIRD MONDAY in October.

Blank Bonds

For Sale at this Printing-Office.

Stamp Act.

A correct Table of Duties, payable on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper agreeably to the above act (which began to operate the 1st July last) may be had at Pleasants' Printing-Office.

WILL BE SOLD

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

On the Twenty-Fourth day of October next, at the Subscriber's STORE HOUSE near Difficult Creek, in Halifax county,

Between twenty and thirty Likely

NEGROES,

Consisting of

Men, Women, Boys & Girls.

About one-half or one-third of the purchase will be required on the day of Sale, the balance in two or three payments at a convenient credit to suit purchasers.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL ALSO SELL,

1000 *Acres of Land*

In the same county, lying on Tiny Creek and the road leading from Bibb's ferry to Terry's bridge.—This land is well suited to the cultivation of tobacco, corn, wheat and other grain.—On it is a fresh plantation sufficient to work five or six hands to advantage, the rest in woods.—A good bargain may be had in this land and the credit made to suit a purchaser. The above property is conveyed to the Subscriber for a special purpose—and indisputable titles will be made.

JOHN B SCOTT.

Halifax county, Aug. 16, 1798.

LOUIS A. DUPUY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Pupils and the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond, and its vicinity, that his

Dancing school

will be open again on WEDNESDAY the 3d of October next.——Days of attendance will be on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday, from 10 in the morning to one in the evening, and from 3 to 6 of every third week.

For the accommodation of those who cannot with convenience attend the day school there will be an EVENING SCHOOL, from 6 to 9 the same day as above.

N. B. L. A. DUPUY being desirous to do any thing in his power to deserve the encouragement that he has already met with, and to give general satisfaction, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen that he will, in imitation of all the large cities in the north, have a PRACTISING BALL on Saturday in every week of his school, in which he will by particular desire teach new SET DANCES and FRENCH COTTILIONS, &c.

P. S. Entrance Money will be expected only from new scholars.

Richmond, Sept. 14.

Louis A. Dupuy's

First Practising Ball

Will be on Saturday the 27th instant at Col Goodall's.

Oct. 5.

FOR SALE, BY

William Russel & Temple,

At the store lately occupied by Wm. Russel, Opposite Mr. Thomas Gilliat's,

OLD Spirits; Jamaica, Antigua, Barbadoes and Continental Rum; French, Apple, and Peach Brandy; London Particular, Madeira, Lisbon, Old Port, Sherry, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines; Holland Gin; Back Country Whisky of superior quality; Claret in cases; Cordials; Honey; Molasses; Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Souchong Teas; Coffee; Chocolate; Loaf and Brown Sugars; Soap; Spermaceti; Mould and Dip'd Candles; Spanish Segars; Chewing Tobacco; Tobacco Pipes; Double Gloucester, Pine Apple, Brick, &c Cheese; London Porter; Salt Petre; Fig Blue; Starch; Pearl Barley; Rice; Pomatum; Hair Powder; Linseed and Spermaceti Oil; Window Glass; Putty; Keg & Box Raisins; Almonds; Crackers; Anchoives; Capers; Olives; Olive Oil; White race and Ground Ginger; Pepper; Pimento; Cinamon; Nutmegs; Mustard; Crockery and Glass Ware of various kinds; Bar Iron; Bed Cords; Leading Lines; Lemons; Oranges; Sugar Candy; Barley Sugar; with many articles in the

GROCERY LINE

too tedious to enumerate, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, June 21st. 1798.

Just Received,

And for Sale at this Printing-Office,—

Gallatin's speech

UPON THE

Foreign Intercourse Bill,

—

GRATTAN'S

ADDRESS

To his Fellow-Citizens of Dublin, on retiring from Parliament—with his Answer to the Independent Citizens of Dublin.

LAW BOOKS

For sale at

SAMUEL PLEASANTS' PRINTING OFFICE.

Ambler's Reports
Gilbert's Reports
Peake's Nisi Prius
Parker's Reports
Rowan's Trial
Mitford's Pleadings
Schaeffer's Practice
Stubbs' Crown Circuit
Sayer's Reports
Hatsel's Precedents
Hardres's Reports
Hargrave's Tracts
Jacob's Court Keeper
Sayer's Law of Costs
Lawyer's Magazine
Miller on Government
Morgan's Essays
Cruise on Uses
Cowper's Reports
Douglas's Reports
Cases in Equity
Sheppard's Touchstone
Saunders on Uses & Trusts
Tidd's Practice
Trials per pais
Pigot on Recoveries
Solicitor's Guide
Dyer's Reports
Doctor & Student
Collon's Analysis
Davies's Reports
Reader's Affidavit
Showers' Reports
Vattel's Law of Nations
Hinde's Chancery
Reeves History English Law
Newnam's Conveyancing
Euer's Pleadings
Fearne on Remainders
Hale's Pleas
Bigmore on Bail
Attorney's Vade Mecum
Conroy's Reports
Proctor's Practice
Powell on Devises
Perkins' Conveyancing
Salkeld's Reports
T. Raymond's Reports
Buller's Nisi Prius
Law of Partnership
Raymond's Reports
Clerk's Instructor
Finch's Chancery
Cruise on Fines
Woodeson's Lectures
Ward's Law of Nations
Espinasse's Nisi Prius
Kyd on Bills of Exchange
Viner's abridgement (24 vols.)
Atkyns's Reports
Andrews's Reports
W. Blackstone
Croke's Reports
Modern Reports
Burns' Law Dictionary
Burnes' Notes
Blackstone's Law Tracts
Williams's Conveyancing
Williams's Justice
Criminal Law
Leach's Crown Law
Runnington on Ejectments
Attorney's Pocket Book.
Vernon's Chancery
Strange's Reports
Richardson's Practice
Wynne's Eunomus
Wilson on Fines
Moseley's Reports
Gilbert on Devises
Swift's System
Crompton's Practice
Vesey's Reports
Sullivan's Lectures
Hale's Common Law
Natura Brevium
Vesey Jun.
H. Blackstone
State Trials
Bunbury's Reports
Bankrupt Laws
Barrister
Bayley on Convictions
Barton's Suit
Impey's Pleader
Comyn's Reports
Harrison's Chancery
Hale's Pleas
Mallory's Entries
Rights of Englishmen
Yelverton's Reports
Gilbert on Tenures
Wilson's Reports
Talbot's Cases
Peere Williams's Reports
Prazer on Elections
Hullock's Law of Costs
Gilbert on Replevins
Sheridan's Practice
Forum Romanum
Foster's Crown Law
Ridgeway's Reports
Cooke's Bankrupt Law
Powell on Powers
Powell on Mortgages
Sayer on Damages
Kelynge's Reports
Heywood's Digest
Green's Bankrupt Law
Law of Attornies
Kyd on Awards
Every man his own Lawyer
Doglierty's Crown Circuit
Barlemaqui on Law
American Justice
Morten's Law of Nations
Wright's Tenures
Jones on Bailments
Laws of the United States
Hening's Justice
Bolcawen on Penal Statutes
Brown's Dictionary
Coke on Littleton
Crewe Circuit Companion
Fonblanque
Gilbert on Executions
——— Rents
———'s Practice
———'s Law of Evidence
——— on Replevins
Noy's Maxims
Powell on Contracts
——— Mortgages

September 7.

J. Prosser & Wm. Moncure

Have connected themselves, to transact business in the

Auction and Commission line,

under the firm of

Prosser & Moncure

in the house lately occupied by Messrs. HICKS, CAMPBELL and CURRIE; at which place Goods will be thankfully received, and advances of cash made if required.—Any business intrusted to their management will be strictly attended to and the utmost punctuality observed.

JOHN PROSSER.
WILLIAM MONCURE.

Richmond, 14th June, 1798.

Wants a Place,

IN a genteel family, either in town or country, a person of good character, who will teach Children Reading, Writing and Working—and if required, assist in the affairs of the family.——Enquire of the Printer. Sept. 20.

A choice parcel of

MUSIC

For Sale at this Printing-Office.

—Also—

Writing and Wrapping paper by the ream.

Supplement to the Virginia Argus

FRIDAY, October 12th, 1798.

LONDON, Auguſt 18,

The following is the laſt Letter which Mr. GERRY received from the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs before his departure:

PARIS, July 22, '98.

Allow me, Sir to confine my attention particularly to the two laſt paragraphs in your reply of the 20th of this month to my letter of the 12th inſt. However eaſy it muſt be for me to reply to thoſe which precede them, it would be entering into unneceſſary digreſſions. It is my duty to feel a ſenſe of what you imagine you owe your country; and this conſideration alone would be ſufficient to influence me if I ſet leſs value on a reconciliation than I now do.

You repeatedly inform me that the U. States have always been diſpoſed to terminate in an amicable manner the differences ſubſiſting between the two republics. This new aſſurance, at a moment when its appearance is hoſtile is certainly calculated to temper the effect of that appearance, But let an act of frankneſs generoſity and real friendſhip, prove the truth of that diſpoſition. Although ſuch a diſpoſition is by no means to be perceived in the reply of the Preſident to the addreſſes which have been preſented to him from different parts of the United States, I wiſh to conſider theſe replies as dictated by political expediency. I am not leſs inclined to augur favorably of the good intentions which you profeſs in his name and I ſhould not even have required you to give a proof of it in the firſt inſtance required of you, if the Directory had not made up its mind in a determined manner on that ſubject. A negociation may then be reſumed even at Paris, where I flatter myſelf you cannot but have remarked the proofs of eſteem ſhewed you and where an Envoy poſſeſſing ſuch talents as yourſelf cannot fail of meeting with a favorable reception.

I am ignorant, Sir for what reaſon you think it neceſſary to inform me that it is neceſſary to ſtrike out of this negociation all preliminary articles reſpecting loans, and explanations to be required reſpecting the Speech of the Preſident. Have the goodneſs to read over the propoſitions which I tranſmitted to you on the 13th June and which contain the whole opinions of the French government. You will not there find one word on theſe two points. An odious intrigue had interfered in the negociation; the dignity of government could not ſuffer ſuch a proceeding to be mingled with its actions, nor ſuch pure conduct to be aſſociated with that of bad men.

As the preliminary meaſures which you ſuggeſt, ſir, government has anticipated your wiſhes. The information which has reached the Directory, ſatisfies them that in fact violence has been offered to the citizens and commerce of the United States in the Antilles and on the Coaſt. Do them the juſtice to believe, that it is only neceſſary for them to be informed of theſe facts, to diſavow all acts contrary to the laws of the Republic, and to its orders. They are employed in remedying them, and orders have been ſent to the Antilles to reſtore every thing to its former ſituation, until the moment when an amicable arrangement between France and the United States ſhall have reſpectively re-eſtabliſhed them in the enjoyment of their treaties.

The moment, Sir, cannot be too near. I can only regret that you refuſe to haſten it, convinced as I am that you are furniſhed with full powers to that effect.

Accept the aſſurances of my beſt wiſhes for your happy paſſage, and of my higheſt conſideration. Signed.

C. M. Talleyrand Perigord.

Accounts from different quarters, agree, that a part of Buonaparte's ſquadron has reached Alexandria (in Egypt) and that the town is in the poſſeſſion of the French.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

POSTCRIPT.

[Per the Factor, 24 days from Portſmouth.]

After our paper went to preſs we received London papers to the 15th Auguſt inclusive, nine days later than by the Fanny; on a curſory peruſal we find nothing of very great moment; we ſhall however give every thing intereſting as ſoon as poſſible.

By the Factor we learn that Mr. GERRY had arrived at Portſmouth, (England) from France.

Mr. Rutledge, Secretary of the French Embaſſy, came paſſenger in the Factor.

Accounts by the Factor, mention the execution of Mr Oliver Bond in Dublin.

Ship Alliance, Wood, of N-York is taken by the French.

From the New York Gazette and General Advertiſer, of October 2, 1798.

First of the Convoy.

Yeſterday arrived here, the ſhip Factor, Captain Kemp, from London. We are now furniſhed with London papers to the 11th of Auguſt—nine days later than before received: but we are ſtill in the dark reſpecting the fate of Buonaparte, after the affair of Malta.

The London prints are filled with contradictory accounts of the Mediterranean fleets. We ſhall notice ſome of them

Captain Kemp ſailed with the fall trade for America, from Portſmouth, on 17th of Auguſt. under convoy of the Cleopatra frigate and Pheaſant, ſloop of war.

The ſhips Nancy, Goodrich; Holland, Johnſon; Charlottee, Hedges; and Molly, Jappie, of this port were of the convoy.

The brig Sophia, with Mr GERRY on board, from Havre, had put into Portſmouth, and ſailed from that port for America, the day before the Factor, Auguſt 16—He may therefore be hourly expected.

Oliver Bond, Eſq. it ſeems, was executed agreeable to reſpite.

There is a talk of a war between France and Auſtria—Preparations for a rupture are made.

The rebellion in Ireland ſeems at an end—The trials of thoſe concerned are going on—and many executions have taken place.

London, Auguſt 14.

The Hamburgh mail due on Wedneſday laſt arrived this morning. It brings no certain intelligence from the fleets in the Mediterranean.

The proceedings at Raſtadt go on ſlowly as ever.

The revolutioniſing ſpirit having ſhewn itſelf in Turkey, The Porte has taken alarm and is purſuing vigorous meaſures to prevent its ſpreading among the people, many of whom have already been put to death.

Leghorn, July 12.

On Friday laſt, arrived here a Raguſan ſhip, which informs, that the fleet under the command of Buonaparte had ſailed from Malta in three diviſions on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of June.

Venice, July 16.

Accounts have been received here from Leghorn, that Buonaparte and his convoy had arrived ſafe at Alexandria in Egypt.

Graveſend, Auguſt 12.

Paſſed by, the Carolina, from Savannah, and the Friendſhip, from Virginia.

Auguſt 13.

Paſſed by, the Two Siſters, from Virginia. The ſhip Alliance, Wood, is ſaid to be taken by the French.

The death of Dr. Tredwell, makes the eleventh phyſician—all ſacrifices to the raging epidemic in this city. We mentioned the death of Anderſon, inſtead of Andrews, in our paper of Friday.

We are informed by a gentleman from Staten Iſland, that fifteen or ſixteen perſons have died there of the prevailing epidemic, who have not been in or near the city.

ELIZABETH TOWN, Sept. 25.

A letter from Trenton, dated September 18, ſays:

"A man died yeſterday in this place, and alſo a woman in Lamberton, I believe with the Yellow Fever."

Accounts from Burlington, mention great apprehenſions of the raging epidemic ſpreading there.

A Compendious View of the MITCHILLIAN Doctrine and Practice in the prevailing Epidemic; being an extract of a letter from Samuel L. Mitchill, M. D. F. R. S. E. &c. to William M. Roſs, M. D. of Elizabeth Town, New-Jerſey.

New-York, Sept. 17, 1798.

MY DEAR SIR,

"We are here in the midſt of difficulty again. The longer any ſpot of ground is dwelt upon, the more will it be tainted with foreign impurities, and until proper meaſures are taken to remove them, the more the earth, the air, and the water, will be contaminated.

"The hiſtory of all great cities ſhews this. Rome, London, and all the well regulated modern cities, ſhew that the collected foulneſs may, in a good meaſure, be carried off. But Cairo is miſerably cleanſed, and has been for ages the ſite of a city; and Cairo is the focus of peſtilence. Under the preſent regulations, New-York and Philadelphia will ere long progreſs very far towards the peſtilential condition of Cairo. When I conſider all the things with which I am acquainted here, my wonder is not that ſo many die, but that the number of deaths is ſo ſmall.—There has been no diſpute about LOCAL ORIGIN, this time. All parties agree, it was bred at home. As it manifeſtly aroſe in particular from rotten proviſions, it has been called, by way of diſtinction, the BEEF-FEVER.

"I think more than half the inhabitants are gone. Maiden lane, Pearl, Water, and Front ſtreets, and the neighbourhood of Fly market, are almoſt entirely deſerted. Beekman, John, and William ſtreets, have few inhabitants left. Cherry, James, Oliver, and Catharine ſtreets, are now very thinly peopled. And indeed they have fled from every part of the city, not excepting Broadway and Greenwich ſtreetes. We find in aliamentary and gaſtric caſes, great advantages in Alkaline remedies. In nauſea, vomiting, diarrhœas, and dyſenteries, POTASH and SODA are grand remedies. And ſo is Lime. This practice has been ſo in vogue here, that contending practitioners have ſhown a ſtrong diſpoſition to take to themſelves the credit of it. Where the heart and blood veſſels are under ſtrong action, we practice blood letting, and, when judiciouſly done, with advantage; I have, however, been obliged very much to circumſcribe the uſe of the lancet, and in a multitude of caſes not employ it at all.

"There is another form of the diſeaſe which I find to come on by degrees, frequently with rigors, or heats, or increaſe of pulſe; yet accompanied with yellowneſs, great muſcular debility, beberude of ſenſation, and ſometimes with hæmorrages, ſcabs, and ſalivation, reſembling ſcurvy. I have conſidered this form of yellow fever as truly a Scorbutus. And it ought to be named Acute Scurvy. It is evidently induced by living in foul air, exceſſive gorging of animal food, and the liberal uſe of brandy or other ardent ſpirit, and of malt liquor.

"In addition to your and to Dr Trotter's opinion of ſcurvy, I ſuppoſe there is a ſurpluſage of SEPTON in the conſtitution of the nerves and muſcles. The indication of cure then is the ſubject ſepton and furniſh Oxygene And I am now treating a number of ſuch patients with citrate of potaſh, lemonade, ripe fruits, &c. and with promiſing proſpects."

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.

We have the pleaſure to inform the public, that Doctor MEASE and Doctor STEWART have perfectly recovered from their late ſevere attacks of the prevailing fever.

MR. BRADFORD,

For the benefit of my fellow-citizens, I think it my duty to inform them, that eight perſons in my houſe, have lately been confined with the prevailing fever; all of whom (except a boy) have recovered, by the moderate and judicious uſe of bleeding, mercury, vomits, purges, and ſweating remedies. The deſign of making this communication, is to endeavour to remove prejudices againſt the above remedies, and to prevent perſons from depending excluſively upon any one of them, in a diſeaſe ſo violent, as frequently to require the uſe of all of them.

GEORGE HUNTER.

An attempt was made yeſterday morning by two of the criminals in the jail to undermine the wall of the Eaſt dungeon. They had nearly effected their eſcape when diſcovered.

The jail is now under the care of Mr. Peter Helm.

October 4.

YELLOW FEVER.

Though little diminution has taken place in the number of our deaths, yet the accounts of the laſt week mark a great decreaſe of new Caſes. From this pleaſing circumſtance, as well as from the large portion of the diſeaſed that has died, the moſt rational hopes are indulged that the diſeaſe is rapidly diſappearing.

But while Philadelphia has reaſon to rejoice, other towns have before them the proſpect of increaſing diſtreſs. In Boſton the diſeaſe has greatly increaſed, one hundred caſes have occurred in a few days. Wilmington is even more ſeverely ſcourged than Philadelphia, eight perſons dying in a day. The mortality at New-York and New-London is ſtationary; in Providence it has abated.

Among the liberal donations received at the Hoſpital we notice with pleaſure the receipt of 3,000 dollars, from the Citizens of Baltimore, in part of the ſum ſubſcribed.

Total Burials in the City and Suburbs.			
Sept.	26th	to the 27th at noon	86
	27th	to the 28th	106
	28th	to the 29th	57
	29th	to the 30th	85
	30th	to Oct. 1ſt	85
Oct.	1ſt	to the 2d	83
	2d	to the 3d	49
		Total	569

Of whom 59 were Children.

CITY HOSPITAL.

		Admitted	Died
Sep.	27	13	7
	28	13	10
	29	9	8
	30	10	11
Oct.	1	11	15
	2	20	9
	3	16	3
Total		92	63
Cured			51
Remaining in Hoſpital			117
Of whom are convaleſcent			65
New Caſes from Sep. 27th to Oct. 3, 1798			442

DEATHS AT NEW-YORK.

Sept. 24th	48
25th	51
26th	60
27th	54
28th	38
29th	49
30th	48
Total	343

The total number of deaths in Philadelphia, this year from Aug. 8. to Oct. 3d 2776
Total number in 1793, the ſame time 1847

Exceſs this year 929

It does not yet appear (ſays the Maſſachuſetts Mercury of Friday laſt) that Lyon is re-elected.

BALTIMORE, October 3.

The brig David Stewart which arrived this day left Gibraltar on the 17th Auguſt. It does not appear that any certain intelligence had at that time been received reſpecting Buonaparte's fleet. Seven Portugueſe frigates paſſed Gibraltar in July to join Nelſon. Cadiz ſtill continued to be blockaded by admiral Jarvis.

October 6.

Elkton, 4th October, 1798.

At the adjournment for dinner at two o'clock this day,

Mr Thomas had	866
Mr Chriſtie	475
Majority in favor of Thomas	391

A letter from Kent, dated the 3d inſt. gives nearly the ſame ſtate of the polls as publiſhed yeſterday and adds,

"The general opinion is, that Queen Ann's will be nearly divided the majority probably for Mr Seney From 450 to 500 are calculated on as the majority for Mr Hindman in Talbot. Caroline rather in favor of Mr H."

HALIFAX (N. C.) Oct. 1.

Return of members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Congreſs of the United States, choſen at the late election in this ſtate.

Gen Dickſon, vice Gen Davidſon
Archibald Henderſon, vice Matthew Locke
William H Hill, vice James Gilleſpie
Governor Spaight, vice Nathan Bryan, deceaſed.
Judge Stone vice Dempſey Burgeſs
Willis Alſton, vice Thomas Blount
William B Grove, re-elected
Robert Williams, ditto
Richard Sanford, ditto
Nathaniel Macon, ditto

Among theſe we reckon Seven Federaliſts.

The people of New-England, are ſo ſtrenuouſly deſirous of putting the *Sedition Bill* into operation, that an honeſt magiſtrate in the vicinity of Quincy, has committed a man to priſon for ſaying "*John Adams was born without a ſhirt*"!!!

Another man was apprehended for calling the Preſident's dog, a ſon of a b——h; but for want of ſuffieient *proof*, was diſcharged!!!

(BALT. INTEL.)

September 29th, 1798.

SIR,

YOU will pleaſe to take notice, that I ſhall on Wedneſday the 21ſt day of November next, between the hours of ten in the fore, and two o'clock in the afternoon, attend at the houſe of Mr. Daniel Bates, in the county of Cheſterfield, and ſtate of Virginia, in order to take the depoſition of the ſaid Daniel Bates; which depoſition when taken, to be read in evidence on the trial of my ſuit againſt you, now depending in the diſtrict court, heretofore holden in the town of New-London, in the county of Campbell and ſtate aforeſaid: your attendance you may give if you pleaſe.

HENRY BELL.

Mr. Jacob M'Craw, in the ſtate of N. Carolina. } (4w‖)

THERE will be a petition preſented to the next General Aſſembly for raiſing the ſtorage on Tobacco lodged in the the Public warehouſes.

Peterſburg, Sept. 1, 1798.

Sales at Auction.

Will be Sold on Monday next, the 15th inſtant, without reſerve, for Caſh—Four Likely Young

HORSES.

Proffer & Moncure. v. m.

Richmond, Oct. 11th, 1798.

BOOKER'S

Patent Threſhing Machine,

EXPERIENCE has enabled the ſubſcriber to introduce ſeveral material improvements in the conſtruction of his Patent Threſhing Machine; he has contracted the ſize, and rendered the whole more ſimple, whereby it is leſs liable to get out of order, & may be erected & wrought by leſs ſkillful hands than formerly. It is now ſo reduced in ſize & ſo joined together, that the largeſt may be taken down with ut injury and removed in a common waggon—the ſizes are ſo varied that one or other will ſuit any Farmer, being made from two to five feet drums. The different ſizes will thraſh nearly in proportion to the length of their drums—a four freet drum machine will certainly with eaſe get out clean from the ſtraw, one hundred buſhels of wheat, of middling quality in one day, ſome now in uſe have thraſhed above two hundred buſhels in a day, but the quantity thraſhed will depend a good deal on the quality of the grain and length of ſtraw as well as management in the operation. In conſequence of the above mentioned improvements, the ſubſcriber is enabled to furniſh them at his SHOP in Richmond, at the following prices;

a two feet drum machine (the large wheel excpted) at 24 Dollars,			
a three feet do.	do.	do.	32
a four feet do.	do.	do.	40
a five feet do.	do.	do.	50

The large wheel is ſo ſimple, that any carpenter can build it from having had a ſlight view of one.

Or where the employers chooſe to build on their own farms, they finding all materials and board for the workmen,

a two feet drum machine (including large wheel) at 24 Dollars,			
a three feet	do.	do.	do. 32
a four feet	do.	do.	do. 40
a five feet	do.	do.	do. 50

For thoſe that chooſe to build for themſelves, he will furniſh the ſmall machinery, viz:

wheels, whirls, &c. for a two feet drum machine complete, 7 dolls. & irons 6 dolls	
do. for a three feet do. 8	9
do. for a four feet do. 9	12
do for a five feet do. 10	15

Bands are not included in the foregoing prices, different perſons chooſing bands of different materials, as well as of different ſizes; but the ſubſcriber decidedly recommends raw hide bands, for the making of which he will give directions, or will furniſh them at twenty cents per lb. a band for the three feet machine ought to weigh about 60 lbs.

Licenſes for uſing Booker's Patent Threſhing Machines, are not included in the foregoing charges, they will be granted at the following rates:

For a two feet drum machine,			10 Dollars.
a three feet	do.	do.	14
a four feet	do.	do.	18
a five feet	do.	do.	21

Early applications by thoſe who intend furniſhing themſelves with machines for next crop, will not only inſure ſuch as will be well executed, but will alſo much oblige the ſubſcriber by enabling him to make adequate preparations in laying in materials and engaging proper workmen to execute what may be neceſſary in good time, for want of timely applications it was not in his power to build a many as were called for in the latter end of laſt ſummer.

The patentee would diſpoſe of his patent right in ſome of the diſtant counties, and in the other ſtates.

WILLIAM BOOKER.

Richmond, 10th October, 1798.

THE SUBSCIBER

Has for ſale at his houſe on ſhockoe hill ſeveral

BALES OF WOOLLENS,

CONSISTING of Yorkſhire plains, Kerſeys, Coatings, 6-4ths & 7-4ths coarſe & fine Cloths from 3/ to 15/ ſterling pr yard—& as they came to him from the Manufactures, he is enabled to ſell them on low terms, which he offers to do payable in Notes, of 4 and 6 months, *in this city*—He has alſo for ſale one BALE conſiſting of Durants, Salloons, Wildbore, Camblets, Swanſdown, Toilenet, and Kerſeymeres.

WILLIAM WISEHAM.

Richmond, Oct. 3, 1798.